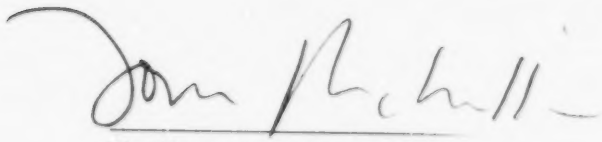
FOREWORD

This Plan Summary describes the main decisions reached in the recently completed program to update and review the management plan for Riding Mountain National Park. These decisions reflect the park's national and provincial significance while recognizing traditional and evolving patterns of use, the National Parks Act and Policy.

Public participation has been invaluable in clarifying the values and expectations of people interested in the future of this park. There has been an extensive exchange of ideas and information over the last few years. I believe the exchange of ideas has produced a much better plan for the park than would otherwise have been possible.

In 1985, we made public a management plan proposal based on analysis undertaken earlier in the program. The proposal was well received and the decisions presented in this summary are based on the proposal and the discussion which followed.

I thank the many people who participated in the planning for Riding Mountain National Park. I assure you that we are committed to continuing an open exchange in the development and management of the park.



The Honourable Tom McMillan,
P.C., M.P., Hillsborough
Minister of the Environment

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

A. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE STATEMENTS FOR RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK 1

Purpose of the Park in the National Parks System 1

Park Description 1

Park Objectives 3

B. PLAN DECISIONS 4

Land Use Zoning 4

Resource Conservation and Management 6

Visitor Use and Services 7

Wasagaming Visitor Centre 8

Interpretation, Orientation and Information 8

Administration 9

Facility Appearance Guideline 9

Plan Implementation 9

C. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW 10

D. STATEMENT OF PLAN AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS 10

LIST OF MAPS

Zoning 5

INTRODUCTION

A master plan for Riding Mountain National Park was approved in 1977 to provide direction for park management and development.

The implementation of all aspects of the master plan is generally considered to span a period of 15 years. During that time it is inevitable that events and changes will take place which were unforeseen or incorrectly forecast during the initial planning process. Reviews provide an opportunity for evaluating the progress to date and for public consultation on various aspects of park management. As a general principle, plan reviews are required at five year intervals following initial plan approval. During the spring of 1984, a review of the master plan for Riding Mountain National Park was initiated.

This document summarizes the amended plan for the park. It is based on planning, analysis and public consultation carried out over the last two years. The decisions outlined here represent changes to the master plan which were necessitated by altered circumstances in the park and region as well as new issues which have arisen since original approval. Additional requirements are also addressed, which were not adequately dealt with in the original master plan.

A. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE STATEMENTS FOR RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

The park description and purpose and objective statements define the character of the park and provide the context for the plan review program. They serve as the link between policy and plan decisions.

I PURPOSE OF THE PARK IN THE NATIONAL PARKS SYSTEM

Riding Mountain National Park protects for all time an area of Canadian significance that represents the Southern Boreal Plains and Plateaux natural region. A small portion of the Manitoba Lowlands natural region within the park is also protected.

Natural history themes associated with these regions include the Manitoba Escarpment, a nationally significant feature which marks the transition from the first to the second prairie level, and the role of glaciation as a landforming process. Other themes that will be interpreted are: the conjunction of eastern, western and northern floral and faunal types within the park; the boreal island phenomena created by the region's elevation and different climate relative to the surrounding area; the prairie pothole terrain, of which there is a noteworthy example; and the presence of remnant grasslands associated with the aspen parkland influence.

The park also provides varied opportunities for use to encourage public understanding and enjoyment of the natural heritage preserved in the park, so as to leave it unimpaired for future generations.

Wilderness appreciation, outdoor recreation and activities associated with developed facilities in the Clear Lake area are all available in Riding Mountain National Park.

II PARK DESCRIPTION

1. Physical Description

Riding Mountain National Park encompasses 2,976 square km of western Manitoba in the geographic heartland of North America. It is easily accessible by provincial trunk highways and serves primarily as a recreational resource for residents of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The park marks the transition from the Manitoba Lowlands to the second prairie level - the Saskatchewan Plain - and preserves a representative example of the Manitoba Escarpment, which rises abruptly 475 m from the lowlands. From this eastern boundary, the parklands roll westward almost a 100 km, comprising a patchwork of shallow lakes, hills, wet meadows and aspen forests characteristic of the prairie pothole country. Features such as relict beachlines, meltway channels, morainal ridges and rounded depressions demonstrate how glaciers of the Wisconsin Ice Age and fluvial processes sculptured the landscape.

The park has been described as an island of natural environment in a sea of man-altered environment. The transition to farmlands is illustrated dramatically by the wheat fields and pastures abutting the natural environment of the park. Riding Mountain National Park remains a rich biological mosaic, a prairie mountain and an area of wilderness surrounded by the environment of man.

2. Heritage Resources and Processes

The park is located at the convergence of three land ecosystems; the Grasslands and two subcomponents of the Great Boreal Forest Biome - the Aspen-Oak and Mixed Wood ecosystems. A diverse assemblage of plants and animals found within these ecosystems is one of the features that makes Riding Mountain worthy of national park status. An essentially complete natural food chain is present: from summit carnivores, including wolf, cougar, fox and lynx; to prey species such as ungulates and small mammals; and to scavengers, invertebrates and bacterial agents of decomposition and nutrient recycling. The diversity in wildlife habitats is due to the physiography and climate as well as the wide variation in plant com-

munities. The vegetation associations in the upland areas consist of aspen and mixed aspen-spruce forests, while hardwood forest species such as bur oak, elm and ash are found on the escarpment slopes.

Also of national significance are the rough fescue prairie vegetation communities found in the central and western areas of the park. These form the most easterly distribution of rough fescue in Canada. The Manitoba Escarpment forms the eastern boundary of the park and illustrates the erosive action of water. Relict beaches paralleling the escarpment mark the ancient shoreline of glacial Lake Agassiz. Present-day erosional forces continue to reshape the topography of the escarpment and the park in general.

The effects of glaciation and subsequent deglaciation on the landscape are exemplified by topographical features such as recessional morainic plains, hummocky knob and kettle topography, glacio-fluvial channels, rolling moraines and outwash plains. All of these features are representative of prairie pothole country, which is also a landscape of national significance.

View from Highway 19

The geological history of the region is recorded by the presence of shale bedrock containing fossils dating from the Permian and Cretaceous periods as well as bentonite, a time-altered volcanic ash associated with the volcanic mountain building processes of the western cordillera.

In prehistoric times, the park area was utilized by nomadic peoples. During historic times, three native tribes inhabited the region. The Saulteaux tribe migrated westwards to establish camps around Clear Lake; today they are the predominant native people of the area. Significant resources relating to the cultural heritage include the Okanesse Cemetery near Clear Lake and remnants of the resource harvesting period, such as the ruins of Kippan's Mill near Edwards Lake.

Land use in the park area has evolved over time. Native use of the land resulted in only minimal expression on the landscape. Settlement by Europeans and related agricultural activities occurred later, producing greater evidence of man's activities.Over the last 50 years, the park has supported a work camp during the Depression, commercial timber and haying operations, and a prisoner of war camp. Grey Owl, the noted naturalist, lived in the area for a short period and his cabin has been restored. While the impact of man on the landscape is evident at many locations, the natural environment of the park remains its outstanding attribute.

3. Park Use, Facilities, Services and Programs

Riding Mountain National Park has long been considered the summer playground of the prairies and since its establishment has served as an important tourism destination.

A broad range of recreational opportunities, facilities and services are provided which foster an awareness and appreciation of the national park environment. Wasagaming Visitor Centre, the most highly utilized area of the park, provides developed visitor services and resort amenities, such as commercial accommodation, restaurants, full service campgrounds, boating and other recreational facilities. The natural environment of the park can be experienced by picnicking, use of the expansive backcountry trail network or camping at outlying campgrounds. A growing number of outdoor enthusiasts utilize the many winter recreation opportunities available in the park, such as snowshoeing and cross-country and alpine skiing.

The interpretive and extension program promotes an understanding and appreciation of the park's natural, cultural and historical values through audio-visual presentations, self-guiding trails, interpretive talks, publications, and on-site exhibits. A park museum is located in the Interpretation Centre at Wasagaming.

Interpretive Centre, Wasagaming

The well-developed provincial highway system permits easy access to the park throughout the year. The park road and trail system provides access within the park. Entrance kiosks, an information bureau, the administration office and park staff, including wardens located at district stations, provide information and orientation to visitors.

Visitation is greatest during the summer months and is concentrated in Wasagaming Visitor Centre and environs. The majority of tourists originate from central Canada. Manitoba residents account for 85 per cent of total visitation.

4. Considerations

The park has an impact on the region. The adjacent area benefits from employment opportunities for local residents generated by park operations and the purchase of goods and services. The demand for tourist services in local communities also has a positive impact.

The potential for conflict due to differences in philosophies in land use management between Parks and regional landowners is an issue of importance. Parks is committed to minimizing the negative impact of the park on the adjacent region through a wide range of co-operative planning and joint problem-solving mechanisms, such as co-operative resource management, designating the area as a Biosphere Reserve, and co-ordinated tourism planning.

Aspen Forest-Grey Owl Trail

III PARK OBJECTIVES

1. Protection and Preservation of Natural and Cultural Resources Natural Heritage Resources

Parks will protect and preserve natural heritage resources and processes of the Southern Boreal Plains and Plateaux, and the significant resources of the Manitoba Lowlands. Heritage resources include the Manitoba Escarpment, the fescue prairie grasslands, and the varied habitats supporting unique and representative species of plants and animals. Representative features and processes of the park landscape will be preserved to show how glaciers and fluvial processes moulded the topography of this region. Present and future generations will thus have the opportunity to appreciate and experience the resources and processes of the Southern Boreal Plains and Plateaux regions

2. Historic and Cultural Heritage Resources

Parks will protect the cultural heritage resources of Riding Mountain, including archaeological and historic artifacts and sites relating to native activities in the area. Visitors will be able to develop an awareness and appreciation for the human history of the park.

Significant architectural resources in the park will also be protected. Such resources serve an important role in defining the character of the park.

3. Appreciation, Understanding and Enjoyment of Park Resources

Parks will provide appropriate opportunities for the public to appreciate, enjoy and understand the significance of the heritage resources and to experience the park in a manner that will ensure its preservation for future generations. The development of programs and provision of services will draw the visitor's attention and appreciation to the park as a rich biological mosaic of natural environments of central Canada, an island of wilderness within the environment of man, and a resource providing recreation and enjoyment. Parks will provide public use opportunities in the form of campgrounds, trails and water-based recreation facilities plus interpretation

and orientation services. In all instances, these developments and services will seek to maintain the integrity of heritage resources while optimizing benefits for public use and appreciation.

4. Regional Integration and Considerations

Parks will ensure that the planning, mangement and development of the park are as compatible as possible with local and regional concerns. It will continue to provide employment opportunities and economic benefits to the region and will operate recreational and interpretation/orientation facilities and programs that reflect the requirements of local and regional residents. Public involvement in park management will be increased by encouraging co-operative activities, volunteer programs and private sector initiatives. A range of regional integration measures designed to minimize negative impacts and enhance the positive influence of the park on the region will be adopted.

B. PLAN DECISIONS

I LAND USE ZONING

The zoning plan is a product of an analysis of objectives, constraints and opportunities. It is based on the national parks zoning system which consists of five land use designations, ranging from Special Preservation (Zone I) to Park Service (Zone V). Four zone designations are used in Riding Mountain National Park.

Zoning is a guide for park management and is applied in response to predetermined goals and objectives. It is the product of a process which considers resource capabilities and limitations, use potentials, and the significance and characteristics of park resources. Specific techniques for management of resources within particular zone designations will usually be identified through the Natural Resource Management Process. The individual zone descriptions also provide guidance for management.

Zoning is a useful framework for overall park management. It establishes limits on what uses can occur in a park and where, and provides a statement of management objectives that requires certain management actions being implemented over the life of the plan.

1. Zoning Plan

The majority of the park area is designated as wilderness (Zone II) in recognition of the nature of the resources, requirements for protection, and the capability of the resources to generate and sustain use. This designation constitutes approximately 91 per cent of the park. The primary purpose of this zone is the preservation of the essential wilderness, natural or primitive condition of major areas of the park.

The preservation objectives may necessitate a full range of management techniques, from passive to active depending on the nature of resources, adjacent zoning and actual levels of use. In most situations, however, wilderness lands will not be subject to intensive management.

Wilderness zoning allows public use opportunities which are consistent with a wilderness setting that will require only limited support facilities and modest development. Access will be by non-motorized means.

Five Zone I-Special Preservation areas have been designated. These are comprised of features and resources which are unique, rare or best examples of representative features present in the park and could be impaired by visitor use activities. These areas constitute approximately four per cent of the total park area.

The areas and features designated as Zone I include:

1) an area of fescue prairie grasslands in the Birdtail River Valley in the west end of the park;

2) the Shoal Lake Marsh Community, an assemblage of resources highly representative of the aspen parkland;

3) a section of the Manitoba Escarpment, a feature of national significance;

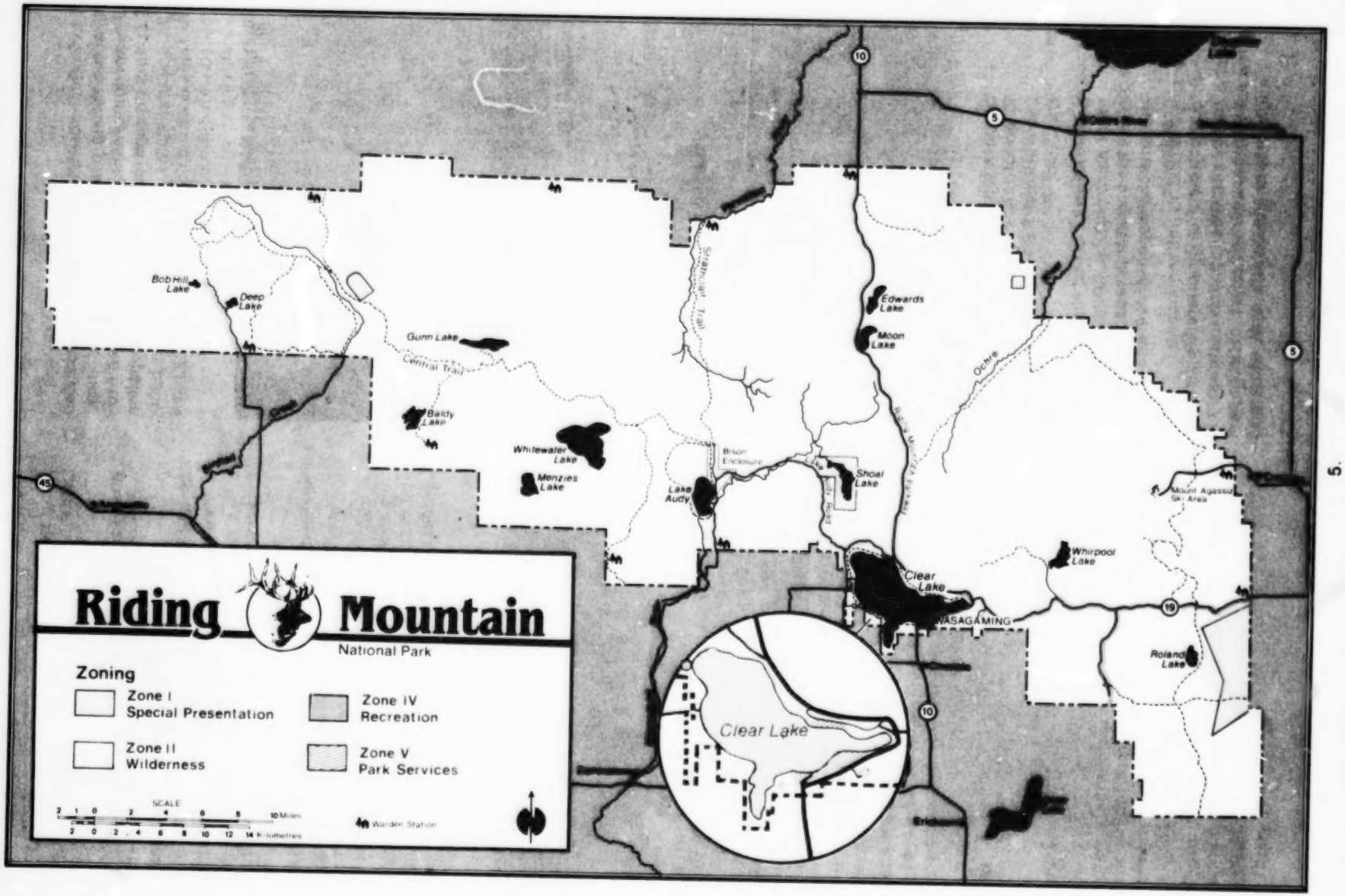
4) the hibernacula of the red-sided garter snake, located in the Ochre River area on the east side of the park; and,

5) the Okanesse Cemetery, a site of cultural significance located northwest of Clear Lake.

Resource preservation is the primary management objective for Zone I areas. Access will be strictly controlled and may even be prohibited.

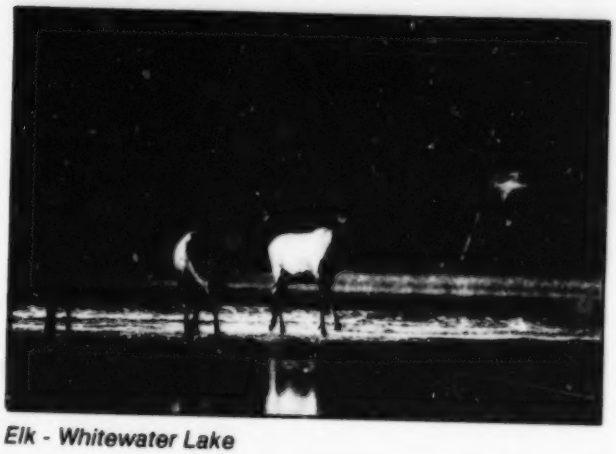
The Zone IV-Outdoor Recreation classification must be capable of withstanding intensive visitor use. Major roadway corridors and intensively used areas such as Clear Lake and the Mount Agassiz ski hill are designated as Zone IV. These areas amount to approximately four per cent of the total park area.

The Park Services Zone V defines the limits of the visitor centre at Wasagaming. This designation sanctions the existing townsite as a legitimate land use in the park. The services and facilities are necessary for the efficient management of the park and are required to support visitors during their stay.


Riding Mountain
National Park
Zoning
Zone I
Special Presentation
Zone II
Wilderness
Zone IV
Recreation
Zone V
Park Services
SCALE
Warden Station
Bob Hill Lake
Deep Lake
Gunn Lake
Central Trail
Baldy Lake
Whitewater Lake
Menzies Lake
Lake Audy
Bison Enclosure
Strathclair Trail
Edwards Lake
Moon Lake
Ochre
Shoal Lake
Mount Agassiz Ski Area
Whirlpool Lake
Clear Lake
WASAGAMING
Roland Lake
Clear Lake
10
5
45
16

5.

Several non-conforming uses are identified as part of the zoning plan. They include lands used for utility corridors, which have been alienated from Parks' control through leases, licences of occupation and similar agreements. Motorized patrol in back-country areas is also a non-conforming use which will be removed within five years of plan approval.



Elk - Whitewater Lake

II RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

The following objective will guide the resource conservation and management program:

To protect and manage the biotic, abiotic and cultural resources of Riding Mountain National Park and to ensure the perpetuation of basic park values while allowing natural processes to proceed to the extent practical, given the park's location, history, impact on adjacent areas, public health and safety, and public and private investment.

The detailed resource management program for the park is specified in a park conservation plan. Resource management actions in Riding Mountain National Park will include the following:

- preparation of a fire management plan in accordance with the provisions of the National Parks Fire Management Directive;
- preparation of a vegetation management plan, plus resource management plans for vegetation resources such as the triploid aspen grove and fescue grasslands;
- development of co-operative arrangements with other agencies, landowners and other interests adjacent to the park to ensure the park's ecosystem and wilderness values are not compromised;
- preparation of a park data plan that examines existing information and identifies additional data requirements;
- establishment of environmental monitoring programs to identify the effect of visitor use and other activities and to determine necessary follow-up action;
- examination of resource management issues requiring multi-agency involvment, preparation and implementation of required co-operative agreements;
- completion of a cultural resource survey of the park and implementation of protection and management measures to ensure resource protection and to promote visitor understanding;

Warden - Conducting Winter Census

- preparation of a beaver management plan and renewal of co-operative agreements for management of the species;
- monitoring of ungulate species and preparation of management strategies as required;
- preparation of a fish management plan;
- preparation of necessary management plans and implementation of monitoring programs for rare, endangered or significant wildlife species;
- initiation of monitoring programs to determine the abundance and distribution of suspected extirpated species

and the viability of a reintroduction program;

- preparation of a discussion paper and management plan for the backcountry; and,
- continued application of the Environmental Assessment and Review Process.

III VISITOR USE AND SERVICES

Plan decisions are designed to contribute toward the realization of the following objectives:

1)to effectively and efficiently provide a range of visitor use and recreation opportunities and related services, which are compatible with park objectives and the role of the park as a regional recreational/tourism resource; and,

2)to maintain the park road and trail system as a means to encourage participation in a wide range of interpretive and recreational activities.

Plan decisions recognize the role of tourism within the park. Opportunities will be provided to permit the private sector and volunteer groups to become more involved in the provision and management of some visitor facilities and services.

Plan decisions include:

a.)minor upgrading of Highway 19 between the Riding Mountain Parkway and Lake Katherine, spot improvements on the remainder of this road, and rejection of the East-West Parkway concept proposed by the 1977 master plan;

b.)elimination of motorized access in the backcountry to further contribute to the wilderness character of this area;

c.)confirmation of the 1977 master plan decision to reject the Rossburn-Grandview road concept across the west end of the park. Such a road is inconsistent with zoning, not warranted from a social or economic benefit perspective, and would cause major environmental impact; and,

Golfers - RMNP Golf Course

d.)the conversion of the Central and Strathclair roads to trail status.

Existing facilities are largely sufficient in terms of size and configuration to meet current and projected demand. Recapitalization of some facilities will be undertaken. Operating efficiencies will be introduced where feasible to better serve visitors and reduce costs. New facilities will involve the private sector in development and operation.

Management plan decisions include:

a.)redevelopment of the existing Deep Lake campground in the park's west end to better serve visitors and to contribute towards regional integration objectives;

b.)Parks' operation of the Camp Manito group dormitory will be terminated. Efforts will be made to retain a non-profit institution to operate the site. The development of an appropriate, moderately priced accommodation facility to be operated by a non-profit institution or interest group (e.g., Hostelling Association) will be pursued should the continued operation of the existing facility not prove feasible;

Cottage in Wasagaming

c.)retention of the existing church camps and acceptance of winter use of these facilities subject to terms and conditions necessary to ensure control and proper management; and,

d.)confirmation of hostelling as an acceptable activity in the park. The location of a hostel to be designed, built and operated by the Canadian Hostelling Association or a similar institution will be subject to additional analysis and discussion.

IV WASAGAMING VISITOR CENTRE

The following policy decisions will guide management of the community of Wasagaming:

a.)Wasagaming represents the only urban-style concentration of facilities in the park and will continue as a park visitor centre. It will serve its historical role as a tourist destination and resort community in a provincial context;

b.)the townsite will not be expanded beyond the current developed area. The limits of the park services zone applied to the area will define the extent of the townsite; and,

c.)the role of Wasagaming is defined by its designation as a Zone V-Park Services Area. The area will provide those services and administration functions required by visitors or needed for park operation and management. Such functions will be developed, operated and managed to recognize natural values and the need to maintain environmental quality.

The following land uses will be permitted:

a.)public campground facilities;

b.)public recreation areas and facilities (e.g., tennis courts);

c.)roads, streets, lanes, walkways and paths necessary for access and circulation;

d.)commercial accommodation facilities and services;

e.)interpretation, information, and orientation facilities;

f.)the cottage area and the Clear Lake (seasonal) campground;

g.)municipal infrastructure (sewer, water, electrical distribution, telephone) necessary to support the various facilities and activities; and,

h.)park administration and support facilities.

The role of Wasagaming as a summer resort, in combination with the adjacent area to the south of the park (the Local Government District of Park), is recognized and sanctioned as a legitimate function of the visitor centre.

Plan decisions related to Wasagaming include the following:

a.)major recapitalization of existing municipal infrastructure (streets, sidewalks, water and sewer systems) will be undertaken;

b.)Wasagaming Drive will be retained as an arterial street. The pedestrian mall proposed in the 1977 master plan will not be developed. Streetscaping and landscaping design elements will be introduced as part of the reconstruction of Wasagaming Drive;

c.)additional bicycle routes in the visitor centre and to the east of the community will be developed;

d.)a marina may be developed at the boat cove if private sector participation is forthcoming. If such support does not occur, minimal shore facilities and parking improvements will be considered. All improvements will be subject to the Environmental Assessment and Review Process;

e.)use of cottages for an extended period (April 1-October 31) subject to a number of terms and conditions relating to visitor safety, water supply and disposal of refuse is accepted;

f.)a policy of cost recovery to realize revenue at a rate/level which more accurately reflects the cost of providing municipal services in the visitor centre will be implemented; and,

g.)winter use of Wasagaming commercial facilities where demand warrants is accepted.

Housing in the townsite will be provided only for those park staff and some seasonal staff who need to reside there. Some housing units may be declared surplus.

Year-round residency in Wasagaming will be limited to those with a "need to reside" status (i.e., selected operational staff and identified commercial services).

V INTERPRETATION, ORIENTATION AND INFORMATION

The goal of the interpretive program is to effectively communicate interpretive themes to park visitors and regional residents as well as promoting an understanding and appreciation of the park's natural, cultural and historical values. Seven interpretive themes, currently being used as a focus for interpretation, will be retained.

Extension programming will be undertaken as a regional integration and interpretive measure. Developments include restoration of the existing interpretive centre and renovation of the displays. The Lake Katherine theatre also will be renovated and upgraded, with new equipment being installed.

Interpretive displays are proposed for the Deep Lake area and on Highway 19 near the Manitoba Escarpment. An interpretive exhibit also may be developed at Kippan's Mill adjacent to Edwards Lake. A new south gate interpretive/orientation facility will be constructed for visitors entering the park, provid-

ing an orientation to attractions in the region as well as the park.

Existing publications used for interpretive purposes will be modified as necessary and reprinted as required. Additional publications such as a park guidebook and ecotour brochure for the Riding Mountain Parkway may also be produced.

Naturalist and Hikers - Arrowhead Trail

VI ADMINISTRATION

The existing administration building will be retained. Alterations will be undertaken as required to serve visitor needs and provide suitable office space for park staff.

Land management and ownership issues affecting the park (e.g., open road allowances, provincial title to mines and minerals under road allowances) will be resolved through discussions with the Province of Manitoba. These discussions will focus on maintaining the integrity of park resources. Parks will also work co-operatively with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and other involved parties to secure an equitable settlement of a native land claim that is currently being discussed.

Improved regional integration will be achieved in a number of ways. They include priority implementation of the park extension program, co-operative resource management programs, joint studies to serve park and regional objectives, and regular meetings with regional groups. The recent designation of the park and region as a biosphere reserve under the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Program (MAB) will improve communications between the park and adjacent municipalities and will serve as a catalyst for research on regional issues.

VII FACILITY APPEARANCE GUIDELINES

Many heritage buildings in the park are well integrated with the natural environment. These buildings will serve as a guide for future design. Architecture will be simple and functional, with natural materials and earth tone colours being used. The built environment will be maintained at an appropriate scale and buildings located so as to be unobtrusive and integrated with the site.

Detailed design guidance is provided in the document "Riding Mountain National Park, Facility Appearance Guidelines".

VII PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation will take place according to a schedule which assigns relative priority to plan decisions. Availability of funding will determine the rate of plan implementation. High priority projects include the recapitalization of roads and other infrastructure in Wasagaming and measures to improve regional integration.

Moon Lake

The Natural Resource Management Process, a structured approach for the collection and analysis of resource data and the preparation of resource management strategies, will continue to be applied as a follow-up measure to the management plan. The Visitor Activities Management Process will elaborate on the decisions of this management plan respecting visitor use and enjoyment.

A community plan will be developed within the parameters established in this management plan. It will provide more detailed guidance for community administration and development

A long range development plan will be prepared for the Mount Agassiz ski hill area. Its

preparation will be the responsibility of the lessee, while terms of reference will be specified by Parks.

The 1979 study of commercial land uses in Wasagaming will be updated to assist in effective townsite administration. A marketing study and an economic impact study designed to ascertain and document the benefits of the park's presence in the region will also be conducted.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW

The Environmental Assessment and Review Process has been applied during the plan review. Resource information and consideration of environmental impacts have strongly influenced plan decisions. A preliminary environmental screening report has been prepared.

Implementation of any plan decision is dependent on further environmental screening to identify specific environmental impacts. The results of this screening will determine additional review requirements related to the Environmental Assessment and Review Process.

As an additional follow-up measure, a socio-economic analysis will be conducted on the plan during its implementation. This will identify the econmic benefits to be gained with the implementation of the plan.

D. STATEMENT OF PLAN AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS

The plan as summarized above confirms many of the policy directions established by the 1977 master plan. However, the review process has also indicated the need for a number of changes based on resource data and new trends which will influence future park management and development.

The thrusts of this current plan evident in the decisions are as follows:

- recapitalization, upgrading and improvement of existing facilities rather than developing new facilities as recommended in the 1977 plan;
- co-operative development and management of facilities and services which are not central to the park mandate;
- improved measures to integrate the park with the surrounding area;
- improved communication of park values; and,
- better protection and management of both natural and cultural resources.

Main Pier - Clear Lake